

# **WORKFORCE OBSERVATIONS**

State of Wisconsin

Department of Workforce Development

Office of Economic Advisors

## FOR WEST CENTRAL WISCONSIN COUNTIES

BARRON, CHIPPEWA, CLARK, DUNN, EAU CLAIRE, PEPIN, PIERCE, POLK, ST. CROIX

January 2005

### Seasonal Factors Contribute to Job Reductions in December

Unemployment rates in 49 of Wisconsin's 72 counties, including all nine of the counties in West Central Wisconsin, rose in December. The unemployment rate for the West Central region rose from 4.1 percent in November to 4.7 percent in December while the rate in the Eau Claire-Chippewa metropolitan area rose from 3.8 to 4.3 percent.

The unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) in Wisconsin

Nation

5.6%

5.6%

5.4%

did not change from the November rate of 4.2 percent while the national unemployment rate declined from 5.2 percent in November to 5.1 percent in December. Both the Wisconsin and national unemployment rates are lower than one year ago as are the rates in eight of the region's nine counties. The one local county with a higher unemployment rate is Pepin where the current 7.1 percent rate is higher than the 6.5 percent unemployed

from December 2003. Because the labor force in Pepin County is relatively small, there were 3,150 participants in December, minor changes in the total number employed or unemployed become significantly greater changes in the unemployment rate. An increase in the number of unemployed residents from 210 to 225 over the last twelve months generated the increase in unemployment rate.

Unemployment rates in the region have increased in each of the last three months and will continue to increase through February or March. By then workers laid off from jobs that are suspended during the winter months will again return to work and the seasonal employment cycle will begin again.

Nearly half of the workers in West Central Wisconsin who lost their jobs in December remained in the labor force and continued to look for other work. The number of employed in the region declined by 2,810 from 231,010 to 228,200 as the number of unemployed increased by 1,400 to 11,240.

Most of those who did not re-

#### 9% Eau Claire MSA 8% West Central Wisconsin 7% Nation 6% 5% 4% 3% Oct'03 Dec'03 Feb'04 Apr'04 Jun'04 Aug'04 Oct'03 Nov'03 Dec'03 Oct'04 Nov'04 Dec'04 **Eau Claire MSA** 3.7% 4.1% 4.7% 3.5% 3.8% 4.3% 4.0% 4.5% 5.4% 4.7% West Central 3.8% 4.1% Wisconsin 4.5% 4.7% 4.9% 4.2% 4.2% 4.1%

Unemployment Rates-Not seasonally adjusted

#### Civilian Labor Force Estimates\* for West Central Wisconsin counties: December 2004

5.1%

5.1%

	Barron			Chippewa			Clark			Dunn			Eau Claire Co.		
	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03
Labor force	24,302	24,443	24,786	32,810	33,049	32,494	16,380	16,523	16,354	23,262	23,311	24,365	56,370	57,149	55,709
Employed	22,979	23,321	23,137	30,947	31,470	30,462	15,373	15,628	15,274	22,336	22,562	23,363	54,420	55,340	53,566
Unemployed	1,323	1,122	1,649	1,863	1,579	2,032	1,007	895	1,080	926	749	1,002	1,950	1,809	2,143
% unemployed	5.4	4.6	6.7	5.7	4.8	6.3	6.1	5.4	6.6	4.0	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8
	Pepin		Pierce			Polk			St. Croix						
		Pepin			Pierce			Polk		,	St. Croix	(	West	Central re	egion
	Dec '04	Pepin Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Pierce Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Polk Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	St. Croix Nov '04	Dec '03	West Dec '04	Central re Nov '04	egion Dec '03
Labor force	Dec '04 3,152		Dec '03 3,198		Nov '04		Dec '04 22,586	Nov '04		Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	_
Labor force Employed		Nov '04			Nov '04 21,785	21,661		Nov '04 22,552	23,629	Dec '04 38,789	Nov '04 38,792	Dec '03 38,878	Dec '04 239,440	Nov '04 240,828	Dec '03
	3,152	Nov '04 3,224	3,198	21,789 20,853	Nov '04 21,785	21,661	22,586 21,367	Nov '04 22,552	23,629	Dec '04 38,789 37,000	Nov '04 38,792	Dec '03 38,878	Dec '04 239,440 228,202	Nov '04 240,828	Dec '03 241,074

\* not seasonally adjusted

Industry Employment Estimates for West Central Wisconsin: December 2004

(Employment in thousands)	Barron			Clark			Dunn			Pepin		
(Employment in thousands)	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03
Total Nonfarm	21.3	21.5	21.3	10.3	10.3	10.0	15.9	16.0	16.6	2.1	2.2	2.1
Const/Min'g/Nat. Resources	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	8.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	5.9	5.9	6.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trade	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Transportation & Utilities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education & Health Services	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Leisure & Hospitality	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	8.0	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Info/Prof.& Bus.Serv./Other	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.8	8.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Government	4.7	4.7	4.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.6	4.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Pierce			Polk			St. Croix			Eau Claire MSA		
	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03	Dec '04	Nov '04	Dec '03
Total Nonfarm	10.9	10.9	10.3	14.3	14.3	14.7	27.2	27.7	26.7	79.7	80.7	78.3
Const/Min'g/Nat. Resources	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.5	3.7	3.2
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	5.1	5.3	5.2	11.2	11.3	10.9
Trade	0.7	0.7	8.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	13.2	13.3	13.3
Transportation & Utilities	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Financial Activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
Education & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	12.9	12.8	12.6
Leisure & Hospitality	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	7.3	7.4	7.2
Information/Prof.& Bus.Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	8.4	8.5	7.9
Other Services	NA	NA	NA	4.0	3.9	3.9						
Total Government	4.3	4.2					3.6					12.7

Current month preliminary. Estimates based on March 2003 benchmark. Summing from unrounded numbers.

main in the labor force live in the Eau Claire-Chippewa metro area where the labor force from 90,200 in November to 89,180 in December. The decline occurred when residents who lost their jobs in December also left the labor force. This often occurs when workers take temporary jobs and once the job ends they do not stay in the labor force. Most noticeable was the spike in local government employment in November, a gain of 600 jobs, which evaporated in December with the loss of 600 jobs. This most likely reflects the addition of temporary workers hired during the fall election.

Other job losses in the metro area reflect more seasonal changes in employment patterns. There were 200 fewer jobs when construction employment declined from 3,700 in November to 3,500 in December. Even with

the most recent reduction, however, there were 300 more jobs this December than twelve months earlier. Leisure and hospitality employers also laid off workers in December, as did employers in wholesale and retail trade. In December there were 7,300 jobs with leisure and hospitality employers, down 100 from November but up by 100 from one year earlier; and there were 13,200 jobs with trade employers, down 100 from November and one year ago.

There were also 100 fewer manufacturing jobs in the metro area in December but the current estimate of 11,200 jobs is 300 higher than one year ago. In December there were 11,200 manufacturing jobs. Manufacturing employment in 2004 peaked in August with 11,500 jobs but has been declining since then.

In the non-metropolitan counties of West Central Wisconsin employers in nearly every major industry group

reduced jobs. The wide-spread job reductions reduced the number of total nonfarm jobs from 102,900 in November to 101,900 in December. The greatest reductions in the rural counties also occurred in construction with the loss of nearly 500 jobs during the month.

There were 181,600 jobs with employers in the West Central region in December down 1,950 from November. Employers in the region ended the year with 1,560 more jobs than twelve months earlier. The majority of those jobs, over 900, were with employers in information, professional and business services, and other services. This group of employers includes temporary help agencies. Employers from other industries, especially manufacturing employers, utilize workers from temporary agencies before they permanently hire workers.



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